

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR

January 3rd, 1912, Temperature a.m. 57, p.m. 58; Humidity...54, 63.

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January 3rd, 1911, Temperature a.m. 63, p.m. 61; Humidity...48, 63.

No. 8875

號六拾月壹拾年三統宣

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1912

四拜禮

號四月正英港香

836 ran Arden  
Rivers (Opp. 10. Carr)

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE REVOLUTION.

#### IMPERIALISTS EVACUATE HANYANG.

[Service To The "Telegraph."]  
Via Bombay, Jan. 3, 1.45 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Han-  
kow wires that the Imperialists have  
evacuated Hanyang. They took  
their batteries and entrained for  
the north. General Li Yuan Heng  
has promised not to occupy the  
positions vacated by the Imperi-  
alists. The armistice is now being  
observed. The previous fighting,  
it is stated, was not serious.—  
(Reuter).

#### MINISTER FOR WAR.

Shanghai, Jan. 3.  
Wong Hing has notified the  
Governors General of the various  
provinces, that in future the vic-  
e-commander-in-chief will be styled  
Minister for War, and will be in  
direct control of the army of  
the Republic.

#### H.E. TANG RECALLED.

H.E. Yuan Shih-kai has recall-  
ed H.E. Tang Shao-yi to Peking  
and has informed him that matters  
connected with the Peace Con-  
ference will be directly super-  
vised by himself.

#### YUAN'S IRRITATION.

H.E. Yuan has expressed him-  
self as greatly annoyed at the  
action of the united provinces in  
electing a President, and wished  
at first to suspend peace nego-  
ciations.—"Sheung Po."

#### NEW GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Shanghai, Jan. 3.  
Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the new Pre-  
sident, has made a declaration to  
the effect that the policy of the  
new Government will be to  
federate the administration of the  
united provinces.

#### TSUN'S NEW ARMY.

Prince Tsai Tsun has mobilized  
a force of 20,000 banner-men and  
will shortly leave for the front  
with his men.—"Shai Po."

## TELEGRAMS.

### LABOUR TROUBLES.

#### SEEKING A COMPROMISE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Durban, Jan. 4, 12.45 a.m.  
Sir. G. R. Askwith has had  
long separate conferences with  
the masters and men in neigh-  
bouring rooms.—Reuter.

#### CONSOLS HARDEN.

RISE TO 77.5-8.  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Bombay, Jan. 4, 7.25 a.m.  
Consols stand at 77.5-8. They  
harden on the announcement  
that three millions sterling had  
been allotted to the Sinking  
Fund for 1911-12.—Reuter.

#### SCOTS SOLDIERS MUTINY.

AMAZING AFFAIR.  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Bombay, Jan. 4, 7.25 a.m.  
Particulars have leaked out of  
a military riot, on New Year's  
Eve, at Longmoor Camp. Men  
belonging to certain Scottish in-  
fantry, enraged at the refusal to  
grant them a whole day's holiday  
on New Year's Day, assembled  
after "lights out," smashed their  
huts and stoned the officers' quar-  
ters.

The officers and non-commis-  
sioned officers turned out with  
overcoats over their pyjamas and  
the men formed a square.

#### SERGEANTS WOUNDED.

Some sergeants, in attempting  
to quiet matters, received bayonet  
wounds and one was shot. Event-  
ually one of the officers, who is  
a noted boxer, challenged a repre-  
sentative of the men to single  
combat and a ring was formed.  
The officer proved the victor and  
the men returned sullenly to their  
huts.

#### NO ARRESTS.

No arrests were made. The  
leaders were Scotsmen belonging  
to mounted infantry contingents  
which were in training at Long-  
moor.

The sergeants who were bay-  
oneted received only flesh  
wounds, but the one who was  
shot is a serious condition.—Reu-  
ter.

## TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

#### Taft AND ROOSEVELT.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Durban, Jan. 4, 12.45 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at  
Washington states that President  
Taft indicated to visitors at White  
House yesterday that he does not  
intend to withdraw from the race  
for the Presidential nomination  
in favour of Mr. Roosevelt.  
Nothing but death, he declared  
would keep him out of the fight  
now.  
The last word apparently refers  
to Mr. Roosevelt's attack on  
arbitration treaties.—Reuter.

#### LAWN TENNIS.

#### WRIGHT IN DISPOSED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Durban, Jan. 3, 11 p.m.  
Christchurch states that Brooks  
defeated McLoughlin 6-4, 3-6, 4-6,  
6-3, 6-4. Heath had a walk-over  
owing to Wright being indis-  
posed. Larner has strained a  
tendon.—Reuter.

#### KING IN INDIA.

#### CALCUTTA RACES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Durban, Jan. 3, 11 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Cal-  
cutta states that Their Majesties  
attended the race meeting. The  
attendance was the largest ever  
seen on the race course and was  
especially enthusiastic. Mr.  
Galstaun's Brogue won the  
King's Cup.—Reuter.

#### "LADY OF THE LAMP."

#### MONEY FOR MEMORIAL.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Durban Jan. 3, 10.40 a.m.  
Sixty thousand pounds has been  
subscribed towards the Florence  
Nightingale Fund in London.—  
(Reuter).

## TELEGRAMS.

### AUSTRALIAN AVIATION.

#### FIRST FLIGHTS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Bombay, Jan. 4, 7.25 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at  
Sydney says that on the opening  
of the new Aviation School, Mr.  
Hart, the first Australian pilot,  
made flights with the Postmaster-  
General, Mr. Thomas.—Reuter.

#### HOME RULE.

#### ULSTER'S THREAT.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Bombay, Jan. 4, 7.25 a.m.  
The Ulster Unionist Council  
have issued a manifesto to the  
effect that a Provisional Govern-  
ment will be constituted in Ulster  
in the event of Home Rule being  
granted. The most extreme mea-  
sures will be resorted to in de-  
fence of Ulster loyalty.—Reuter.

#### THAMES SHIPBUILDING.

#### ADMIRALTY'S REPLY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Durban Jan. 3, 10.40 a.m.  
The Admiralty have replied to  
the Receiver's statement on Jan-  
uary 2, and state that the tender  
of the Thames was £80,000 above  
the others. The acceptance was  
irreconcilable with the utility  
Administration of public funds.  
Unless some strong firm intervenes  
with a complete contract at ruling  
trade prices, the orders for the two  
cruisers must be given elsewhere.—  
(Reuter).

#### TOWARDS ARBITRATION.

#### NEW YEAR MESSAGES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Durban, Jan. 3, 10.40 a.m.  
The "Arbitrator," the organ of  
the International Arbitration League  
publishes New Year Messages of  
goodwill from Germany, Lord  
Haldane, Right Hon. Lewis Har-  
court, Right Hon. R. McKenna,  
Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, Right  
Hon. L. Samuel, Right Hon. J. D.  
Pense and the Right Hon. Charles  
Hobhouse.—(Reuter).

## TELEGRAMS.

### TURKEY'S TROUBLES.

#### MINISTRY RECONSTITUTED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Bombay, Jan. 3, 1.45 p.m.  
Reuter's Constantinople cor-  
respondent states that the Ministry  
has been practically reconstituted  
on committee and union progress  
lines.—(Reuter)

#### GERMAN POLITICS.

#### CHANCELLOR'S MANI- FESTO.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Bombay, Jan. 3, 4 p.m.  
The German Chancellor in his  
election manifesto says—"We  
need, and the Reichstag is ready  
to continue the past economic policy  
and maintain the army and fleet at  
the highest efficiency, therefore the  
final subjection of the Socialists,  
the solidarity of the people, is the  
life question of the Fatherland."  
(Reuter).

#### MILITARY AEROPLANE.

#### FINE FLIGHTS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Bombay, Jan. 3, 4 p.m.  
The new silent military aeroplane  
during several flights at Aldershot  
travelled at sixty miles an hour.—  
(Reuter).

#### TEST CRICKET.

#### ENGLAND'S VICTORY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Durban, Jan. 3, 11.35 a.m.  
The weather was perfect when  
the match was continued. The  
pitch was not worn, and there was  
a large attendance. Australia  
scored 299 runs. Foster took 6  
wickets for 91 runs. England  
scored 210 for two wickets and  
won by eight wickets.

#### HOBBS SUPERB.

Via Durban, Jan. 3, 1.55 p.m.  
Hobbs scored 126 unfinished.  
The innings was superb and  
chanceless, and the score which  
was made in 207 minutes, included  
eight fours.—(Reuter).

## TELEGRAMS.

### AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

#### A DISSOLUTION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Durban, Jan. 4, 12.40 a.m.  
Reuter's Adelaide correspond-  
ent states that the Premier of  
South Australia has obtained a  
dissolution owing to the Council's  
refusal to pass certain Govern-  
ment measures. The Opposition  
approved of an appeal to the  
country.—Reuter.

#### BADEN-POWELL'S TOUR.

#### A GREAT SEND-OFF.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Durban, Jan. 3, 11 p.m.  
Lt. Gen. Sir R. S. S. Baden-  
Powell had a great send-off from  
Southampton this afternoon when  
he left for a long tour. He is to  
visit the West Indies, the United  
States, and Canada, and thence  
he is to proceed to Australia  
and South Africa.

The tour is being taken to  
further the Boy Scouts movement.  
A mass of scouts lined the quay-  
side as the Chief Scout was leav-  
ing.—Reuter.

#### TRANS-PERSIAN RAIL- WAY.

#### RAISING THE MONEY.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Bombay, Jan. 3, 1.45 p.m.  
Reuter learns that a meeting of  
British, French and Russian banks  
will be held shortly in Paris to  
arrange the raising of £100,000 for  
the preliminary studies of the trans-  
Persian railway and to obtain the  
necessary concession from Persia,  
after definitely determining the  
alignment of the railway and mak-  
ing the final survey. Russia has  
promised to definitely support the  
scheme. The Indian Government  
stipulates that they may break the  
guage wherever the railway  
reaches the limit of the British  
sphere.

Russia will not support any  
proposal for the construction of the  
railway new the Perso-Afghan  
frontier, without the assent of  
Britain or trade equally.—(Reuter).

## TELEGRAMS.

### RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

#### EIGHT EXECUTIONS.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
Via Bombay, Jan. 3, 1.45 p.m.  
Reuter's Teheran correspond-  
ent states that it is reported from Tab-  
riz that the Russians executed eight  
people, including Sikatum Islam,  
who was considered to be im-  
plicated in the recent fighting.  
Two Russian regiments have left  
Kasvin for Resht.—(Reuter).

#### CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, Jan. 2.  
The first step towards the re-  
modelling of the currency in the  
Kwangtung Province, has been  
taken by the authorities in Canton,  
and at an early date notes for  
50-cents, \$1, \$5, \$10 and \$50, to  
the value of \$15,000,000 will  
be issued. Chan Chik-yu and  
Yang Sha-nam have been appoint-  
ed president and vice-president  
of the bureau which is to super-  
vise the printing and issue of  
these notes. The printing is to  
be undertaken at Hankow.  
still making it a practice to shoot  
persons who appear in the streets  
with shaven heads, alleging that  
persons who do this must be Im-  
perialists. The Government to  
obviate further trouble of this  
kind has issued a proclamation  
levelled against the practice of  
head shaving and warning  
barbers against doing it for  
customers.

The prevalence of piracy along  
the Sikiang and the tributaries  
of the Pearl River has had the  
effect of raising the prices of  
commodities in Canton with the  
result that the nine Charitable  
Institutions have sent a petition  
of complaint to the Governor  
General. The latter has ordered  
the military and naval authorities  
to give their prompt attention to  
the suppression of these banditti.

#### ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS.

The Berlin newspapers an-  
nounce that a new process for the  
manufacture of artificial diamonds  
has been discovered by Dr.  
Werner von Bolton, a chemist in  
the Siemens-Halske Works there.  
The doctor observed that ordinary  
lighting gas decomposes when  
exposed to the vapour of mercury,  
and that if the gas is allowed to  
work on metallic amalgams of  
mercury the carbon obtained in  
the gas is liberated in a non-  
crystallized form, and in crystals  
or diamonds. As the diamonds  
obtained were infinitesimal in  
size, diamond dust was placed in  
a tube in which gas was dissolved,  
in not as so-called mother crystals.  
The newly-formed crystals adhere  
to these, and the result is a larger  
but still very small stone. The  
amalgam used is natrium. It is  
placed in a glass tube containing  
a small quantity of diamond dust,  
and lighting gas is passed through  
the tube for four weeks. The  
inventor is now engaged upon the  
problem of increasing the size of  
the stones.



## Intimations

CIGARETTES  
BOUTON ROUGE

\$4.20 per 100

## FELUCCA

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ENJOY THE LARGEST  
SALE IN EGYPT.

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

## MOTOR,

RING UP 1033.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911.

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CATERERS

RESTAURANTEURS

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B.

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

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Tapestries,

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Leathercloths.

REASONABLE PRICES.

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William Powell,  
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Hongkong, 20th Oct., 1911.

## Intimations

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Visible Models 10 and

11 of the Remington  
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General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co

REALLY GOOD  
SPECTACLESNo such a comfort to tired or strained eyes  
that their value cannot be over-estimated. If  
your eyes need glasses they should have the  
best you can get.

## THAT MEANS

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- 4.—Adjustment to a nicety.

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comparison with the equipment of any  
optical establishment anywhere. Torics,  
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in gold, gold-filled, or other metals at lower  
cost. Our prices are reasonable. Our  
materials and workmanship are guaranteed.CHAMPAGNES  
FOR CHRISTMAS  
POMMERY AND GRENO  
DOLLINGERGIESLER  
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Sole Agents,

CALDBECK  
MACGREGOR & CO.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1911.

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AUTOGENOUS WELDING.Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.  
Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.  
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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

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LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DENBIGHSHIRE"	10th January, 1912.
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For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,  
AND  
WEST RIVER STEAMERSJOINT SERVICE OF  
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG  
THURSDAY, 4th JANUARY.

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI," Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN," Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. &amp; 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. &amp; 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sunday, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th JANUARY.

The Company's Steamship,

"SUI AN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday, leaving at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.  
Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF  
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE SINGAPORE STRAITS NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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THE most wonderful, mysterious and fascinating delusion ever seen in the Colony. The latest thing direct from London.

Come and see yours if all your friends transformed, distorted and distended into all sorts of extraordinary shapes before these famous MIRRORS, and do not forget to bring your cameras with you so that you may secure caricatures of your own portrait.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Adults 80 Cents; Children 15 Cents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1911.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE dates of the ANNUAL RACE MEETING originally fixed for the 13th, 14th and 15th February, 1912, inasmuch as the 13th and 14th are now public holidays, the Race Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, 20th, WEDNESDAY, 21st, and FRIDAY, 23rd February, 1912, thereby coinciding with the usual holidays following the Chinese New Year.

The Entries will CLOSE one week later than the date already fixed, viz., SATURDAY, the 20th January, 1912.

In all other respects the programme as issued will stand.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH,

Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1911.

## A LING &amp; CO.

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Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1911.

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SHIPHANDLERS.

PROVISION & COAL  
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Hongkong, 23rd Dec., 1911.

OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

WHAT THEY THINK.

Daily Press.

Unconcealed Pessimism.

The revolutionists have talked a lot about China as groaning under the tyranny and misrule of the House of Ch'ing, but what reforms have they to offer, beyond the abolition of an expensive Court, with its usual Oriental entourage? There has been talk of reducing taxes, but if that is done, where is the money to come from for the protection of the State and development of its railways and mineral resources? Foreign loans would be the natural and best solution, but it should not be forgotten that the Hukwang Railway Loan was the cause of the rising in Szechuan that led, indirectly, to the present struggle. Nepotism and speculation have existed in every historic dynasty, and it would be Utopian to hope that they will be abolished by the ballot-box. If officials are to be honest and not to "squeeze," they must be paid adequate salaries, and where will the Government get funds for this purpose unless it first have honest men? We do not conceal the fact that we are pessimistic about the future of the Chinese Republic, and that not only because we think a republican form of government is inherently unsuited to the Chinese character, but also because we are unable to see how the present Republican Government can hope to execute any general reforms or, with the one exception we have noted, rectify any abuses, beyond what has been done or at least attempted by the Manchurian Emperor.

South China Morning Post.

The Peace Fiasco.

It seems that to talk about peace is to provoke strife—in America, at any rate. The great banquet which was to achieve such wonders in cementing the bonds of international harmony was a hopeless failure, according to our good friend Reuter. President Taft duly delivered his speech—with police guards distributed in different parts of the room, and most of the prominent individuals invited represented only by notes of apology. Truly this was somewhat disconcerting for a peace dinner. "Big Bill" in this matter is being staunchly opposed by the previous occupants of the Presidential chair, Theodore Roosevelt, who is nothing if not blunt and inexorable, because he declared that the banquet was intended to overawe the Senate and make it support the Arbitration Treaties against its conscience. But if the Senators of the United States are amenable in matters of national import to roast mutton and after-dinner eloquence, we fear they are in a very bad way, and the sooner they receive notice to quit the better for their country.

The "curfew" rings in 3,000 American and Canadian towns.

The United Kingdom has about 25,000 newspapers.

The peach and plum are short-lived trees. The pear and apple are long-lived.

Four P. M. is the rainiest hour of the whole 24.

The wreck record of the Baltic is greater than that of any other body of water. It is about one each day of the year.







SIR ROBERT BURNETT &amp; CO'S

CELEBRATED

OLD TOM GIN  
DRY GIN

IMPORTED AND BOTTLED BY

A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd.,

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED 70 YEARS.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1912.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1912.

## THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

In our leading article yesterday we took leave to doubt whether the Imperial Decree of December 28, might be accepted at its face value and whether the concession made to the revolutionaries was bona fide. Hours after that article was written, came a piece of significant news. Yuan Shih-kai has obtained, from the Empress Dowager, the sum of three million taels. That is a concession to the Imperial Army, which is clamouring for money, and is as important as any that has been made, on paper, to the revolutionaries. It indicates that Yuan Shih-kai does not yet feel that all is over. He is not the man to advise the Dowager-Empress to disgorge a considerable sum merely to prop a tottering dynasty for a little while longer, nor is the Dowager-Empress likely to part with a few million taels except she is convinced that the speculation has a reasonable chance of proving profitable.

The Throne may appear to grovel, the dynasty may appear to be doomed, but it seems as clear as anything can be in China, which is not saying anything really definite, that Yuan and the Throne entertain hopes of saving something of value out of the fire. The North of China is not yet captured and is not likely to be for some time to come. Yuan Shih-kai no doubt sees that the revolutionary leaders have a much harder task to face than the taking of Peking. That, of itself, may not prove easy for an army financially crippled, but the business of restoring order in the provinces forming the new Republic, of getting the wheels of trade again smoothly into motion, is much more serious and important. If order is not to be restored until after the fall of Peking—and that may prove a protracted affair—if chaos and anarchy have to spread to the north before they are grappled with elsewhere, the outlook is grim enough in all conscience.

The longer disorder prevails, the more difficult it is to quell; and it seems safe to prophesy that the revolutionary leaders cannot successfully address themselves simultaneously to the tasks of capturing the North of China for the Republic and of securing harmony and trade success in the provinces that have already gone over. If, as seems certain, the sagacious Yuan anticipates this difficulty, what is the end towards which he is working? Is he hopeful even yet of saving the Throne, in the revolution of feeling which may attend general unsettlement and stagnation of trade? He can never expect to save for the Throne its former power, but some kind of limited monarchy he may have in view. Quite as likely is it—as we pointed out yesterday—that he anticipates, in the hour of seeming ruin, a call for a man to save China; anticipates, too, that the man will be Yuan Shih-kai. The situation is as delicate now as it ever has been, and he is a clever or a lucky man who can estimate the possibilities with reasonable accuracy.

## DAY BY DAY

In order to join the Ballroom Club you have to nominate yourself and then second the motion.

It is expected that the speed of the new British cruiser Lion, which has engines of 60,000-horse power, the most powerful ever placed in a warship, will exceed thirty knots per hour.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending Dec. 16 amounted to 32,638.97 tons and the sales during the period, to 29,727.85 tons.

Floods in the Federated Malay States have caused great damage. At Trus, near Raub in Pahang twenty lives were lost in consequence of houses being carried away by the floods. The mining interests in the Ulu district suffered great losses.

At the Magistracy to-day, a Chinese was charged by Inspector Kerr with the larceny from the person, of a few copper cents and with being in unlawful possession of an offensive weapon—a knife for the purpose of cutting pockets. On the first charge he was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and 24 strokes of the cat, and on the second to 14 days.

Indignation in Calcutta concerning the change of the capital to Delhi is still growing, and stocks and shares are greatly affected. Government Paper has dropped eleven annas in two days, which is a record. The shares of land companies have seriously depreciated. The papers publish shoals of letters from indignant citizens; and the "Englishman" demands that both Lord Hardinge and all his Ministers be made responsible for proposing this stupendous act of folly.

A New York grocer has combined an advertising novelty and a source of profit in a butter churn, which is in almost constant operation in his store. The churn is driven by a small electric motor, and the scheme is to sell a patron a quantity of cream, and then, for a small charge, churn it into butter. The operation takes but a few minutes, and in the meantime the patron is moving around the store, and in all probability, making more purchases. The assurance of purity and freshness which goes with butter made while you wait is so pleasing to some customers that their entire supply is purchased in this manner.

Accident on the "Star" Ferry. Shortly after half-past ten this morning, the "Star" Ferry wharf was the scene of an accident which might have been attended with fatal consequences. As the ferry from Kowloon was approaching the pier, a Chinaman on board tried to leap on to the pier, and was precipitated into the water. The incident caused great commotion among the passengers on board, who saw that there was some danger of the man being crushed to death between the pier and the vessel. However, the victim of the accident had sufficient presence of mind to scramble on board and so escape serious, if not fatal injuries. Beyond receiving a slight shaking, he was unhurt.

"Bobs" and the Territorials. The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes that Lord Roberts, in a letter to the press on National Defence, says that in many most important respects the regular army is not fitted for war. The British rifle is inferior to the French and German equipment. The artillery is unsatisfactory, and the aviation force are behind other nations. With regard to the Territorials Lord Roberts finds it difficult to write temperately. It is impossible for citizens under the present conditions to acquire the necessary discipline and skill in shooting. The extravagant eulogies lavished upon the Territorials are discreditable alike to the politicians and soldiers who utter them. Lord Roberts appeals to Members of Parliament, and especially to the Leaders, to consider the subject from a patriotic standpoint.

## CLUB BOYS REVOLT.

## Refuse to Obey Orders.

The spirit of independence that has been manifesting itself among many classes of Chinese employees has affected the "boys" employed at the Hongkong Club and five of their number were in consequence brought up at the Magistracy this afternoon.

The trouble arose in connection with a new uniform, which was to be adopted at the New Year. The mess boys consented to wear the new uniform and appeared in it on Monday and Tuesday. However, the bar boys refused to don the costume. As so often happens in such cases their example infected the mess boys who also declined to wear it. Other measures having failed it was found necessary to have recourse to the law.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

## A MADMAN'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday a strange scene was witnessed at Yaumati which culminated in a Chinese committing suicide. It appears that the man went suddenly mad and running quickly to his house, barricaded himself in a room. His neighbours alarmed by his conduct tried to persuade him; through the door, to let them in. He refused to do so, and the police were sent for; but he declined to open, even for them. Then a person climbing to the window of the room witnessed a strange sight. The man sat on a bed, with an axe at his side, in the act of cutting his throat. A warning was given to the others who burst in through the door; but too late. The man was then unconscious and died a few minutes later.

## LORD SHOLTO DOUGLAS.

## Denies His Death.

Seattle, Nov. 10. Lord Sholto Douglas placed little credence in the reports that he committed suicide in the Hotel Astor, New York City. In fact, the general trend of his conversation this morning seemed to indicate that he believed reports of his death to be greatly exaggerated. Of course, being English, the immortal words of Mark Twain did not occur to Lord Douglas, but he was willing to go so far as to deny emphatically that he is dead. He is driven to the conclusion that Mrs. Mary Noble, of Oakland, Cal., who identified Maurice Stuart, the mysterious suicide, as himself, must have been mistaken. It was several months ago that Lord Douglas, after carefully looking over Seattle, decided that it was a live city and that the people whom he saw passing up and down the streets and were pointed out to him as business men were live ones. He concluded that if he settled down here and embarked in business himself he might also be truthfully denominated a live one. (Continued on Page 3.)

## MADAME MIQUEL-ALZIEU.

## Great Pianist to Visit Hongkong.

This lady, who is an accomplished pianist, and has made many concert tours throughout Europe and specially in England, is coming out to join, in Japan, Jan Kubelik, the great violinist, whom she is to meet there. On her way through India and the East, Mme. Miquel-Alzieu will give concerts, for which arrangements have already been made. This week she appeared at Bombay, giving a recital on Jan. 2, at the Residence of the Governor of Bombay, before leaving for Calcutta, where she gives two concerts. Thence she proceeds to Kharidhala to play in the Maharajah's palace. Thereafter three concerts at Colombo, prior to coming on to Singapore, in the first week of February.

Mme. Miquel-Alzieu is due in Hongkong in April next, and will appear at the City Hall prior to her departure for Japan.

## COLONIAL GOVERNOR-SHIPS.

## Claims of the Colonial Civil Service.

Sir Frank Swettenham sends the following letter to the "Times" on the subject of the disposal of appointments to Colonial Governorships:—

On July 14 last, in the House of Commons, Colonel Seely read the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to a question put to him regarding the recent appointment to the Governorship of Mauritius.

The reply stated that it was true that a military officer holding the rank of major had been appointed to the office of Governor of Mauritius, and Mr. Harcourt had added: "It must be understood that a Governorship lies quite outside of the ordinary course of promotion in the Colonial Service."

## The Best available Men.

Every one in these islands must be interested in the selection of the best available men for the responsible posts of Governors of British Colonies; but, as Governors are few, while Colonial Civil servants are many, it is specially necessary that the high standard of that service should be maintained and the legitimate aspirations of its members should not be discouraged. For many years the services of the Eastern Colonies have been recruited from candidates who pass successfully the same severe examination as that prescribed for the Home and India Civil Services. These men naturally succeed to the highest permanent posts in Great Britain and India, and there is no reason to suppose that they would not be equally successful as Colonial Governors. Where they have been given the opportunity they have already proved that this is the case. Is there, then, any sufficient reason to ignore the claims of members of an important service, who have proved their capacity and gained the most valuable experience of Colonial affairs and the management of coloured races, in favour of military officers, or others, with no such training or experience? The question is a very serious one, and it is remarkable that no public protest has yet been made in the interests of a body of men who must perforce keep silence, but to whom the nation is far more deeply indebted than is at all realized.

## Aggravating the Case.

The practice of putting men outside the Colonial Service into important Colonial posts is not new, but that only aggravates the case. Without labouring the point, it is sufficient to mention that the last four holders of the office of Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee, all of them soldiers, have been thrust straight from that office into the highest posts in the Colonial Service. Major Chancellor, R.E., the new Governor of Mauritius, who obtained his military majority last year, is the latest of these appointments, whilst the others have held Governorships in Australia, Hongkong, Natal, and the Gold Coast, and Colonial Secretaryships in Cyprus and Malta.

Mr. Harcourt did not ask Colonel Seely to say that there are no men in the regular Colonial Service capable and experienced enough to fill such offices as these; he simply laid it down that "a Governorship lies quite outside the ordinary course of promotion in the Colonial Service." Unfortunately that seems to be only too true; but I write to ask you, Sir, why this most unmerited slur should be cast on the members of the Colonial Service.

## The Narrow Gate.

It is not only that the men who enter the Colonial Service early by the narrow gate of severe competitive examination, are to stand aside for military officers, who have been educated at Woolwich and elsewhere to perform entirely different duties, but this dictum—that Governorships stand apart—opens the door to every kind of jobbery; and when the Secretary of State suggests, as he did recently in the case of British Guiana, that the salary of a Governorship be raised in order that he may be

able to put in the post, a really suitable man, he gives us sufficiently to think.

I make no apology for asking you to give a little of your space to a matter of such great public importance, and I trust that the cause of the Colonial Civil Service will secure your invaluable support.

## THE ALLEGED FORGERY. CA-E.

The preliminary hearing of the case against A. R. Samy, the clerk formerly in the employ of the International Banking Corporation, who is charged with forgery, was completed yesterday afternoon at the Magistracy, when he was committed for trial to the Criminal Sessions, bail being refused.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(From Various Sources.)

## Two Murders in Five Hours.

Paris, Dec. 4. A woman of thirty-five, with an excellent reputation for honesty, industry, and good sense, attempted two murders within five hours yesterday, killing her husband and mortally wounding her aunt. She acted with complete deliberation and coolness and shows not the slightest trace of insanity or even of excitement. She decided on her crimes at midday. She lunched at a restaurant with her little daughter at 12.15 p.m.; shot her husband dead in his bedroom, while he slept at one o'clock; went to the station and took train for Savigny-sur-Orge, thirteen miles away, at 2.30 p.m.; reached the house of her husband's aunt at 3.30; shot the old lady five minutes later; returned to Paris at about half-past four; said good-bye to her daughter at a quarter to five; and gave herself up to the police at five o'clock.

The woman's name is Marguerite Pascal, and she was married on October 17 last to Jean Pascal, an ex-soldier, who saw much service in the French Colonies and whom she had known intimately for twelve years. M. Pascal worked all night in the office of a Paris newspaper.

(Continued on Page 3.)

## TRADE IN CHINA.

The following is from the "N. O. Daily News" of Dec. 30:—The year just closing will pass without regrets, and few in China will be grateful or thankful for what it has brought them. No doubts predecessors—especially 1910, the year of the terrible boom—are responsible for much of the misery that made itself felt in the lifetime of 1911. But famine, plague, floods and last of all, a political revolution, unprecedented in magnitude in China, are a few of the blessings that 1911 has brought us. Never was tension so great, and never have there been such anxious times for China trade.

With the tantalizing prospects of peace constantly being dangled in its face, the trade is at an extreme pitch of nervous tension. The erratic trade and deliveries mentioned in these columns have continued, but the merchants are afraid to venture even to a very small extent. The expectation of peace has led to hopeful feeling in the market, and as a consequence clearances have been satisfactory and inquiries plentiful. But with the hopes of peace constantly deferred, the net result for trade has been nothing but disappointment.

What little revival has taken place has been in our trade with the North, where there is still a semblance of authority and consequently security for trade. The South and most portions of Central China are in a state of practical anarchy, except the towns where the merchants seem to be playing politics rather than playing the usual game of commerce. If war should break out again, the North must inevitably become the scene of hostilities, which can only result in even that opening being closed to our trade.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

## Raising the Wind.

That the Court at Peking is short of funds is generally known, and the frantic efforts made to raise money have been described from time to time by Reuters Agency and other purveyors of news. Recently the ingenious scheme of floating a patriotic loan was decided upon. On Dec. 20 these bonds to the total value of \$30,000,000 were made available for subscription. We do not propose to publish the full prospectus, as we believe that there is no uncontrollable desire on the part of local residents to become possessors of these bonds, but it may be mentioned that they carry interest of six per cent, and are redeemable in six years. The most interesting part of the prospectus is the supplement, which sets out, among other things, the rewards to be given to those who purchase additional bonds. These rewards consist of "tablets of Imperial writing" and gold medals ranging from the 3rd grade of the 3rd class to the 1st grade of the 1st class, according to the value of additional bonds taken up. Government officials are supposed to devote a certain percentage of their incomes to buying bonds and the last two paragraphs of the Supplement must be of special interest to these individuals. They read:—"Those who make false reports and purchase an insufficient share shall be made to purchase a double share. Those who refuse to purchase shall be made to purchase a double share and fined duly." This financial expedient may be expected to raise the wind—in fact to create a storm.

## England's Victory.

The second test match is over, and honours are even. The M.C.C. team, after losing the toss, has won handsomely by eight wickets. Foster was very successful with the ball in the second innings; but, then, Foster has time and again proved himself a young cricketing genius who rises to a big occasion with bat or ball, or both. It is good to read that Hobbs played a superb and flawless innings of 128 unfinished on that of Tom Hayward, and save Reginald Spooner, who is all easy grace and elegance, no batsman in England is better worth watching. He did famously well in South Africa, but fell off quite a deal on his return to England last season. Now that he has found his best form he should give Australian bowlers some work and Australian spectators some enjoyable hours. He is Hayward at his best, only scoring a bit faster. Those who have seen Hayward know what that means. There are others in the team who should be good for good scores nearly every time, and England has more than an outside chance of securing the necessary two of the next three games. The third test commences at Adelaide on January 12.

## Criminals at Government House.

Singapore is shuddering in a mild way over the discovery, not of a wolf in lamb's clothing exactly, but of two criminals in the uniform of jeons of Government House. They were not masquerading in stolen raiment either; they were actually in the service of the Governor. It appears that detective officers recognized in the street a man whom they knew to be a hardened criminal with about fourteen previous convictions; and was in the uniform of a jeon of Government House! To make assurance doubly sure a policeman was sent up to the gubernatorial residence and he confirmed the fact. The authorities were warned and at the same time another person who was believed to be a man with eleven convictions was engaged after. He, however, was off duty at the time, but the police got time for identification later on, for that very person was caught the same night in the act of burgling a house. If this sort of thing continues the step taken by Singapore detective when he is put on a "case" will be a firm resort to repair to Government House.



## BURDEN OF ARMAMENTS.

Is Japan's Army too Large for its Population?

Every one outside of Japan seems to believe the Mikado's Empire is maintaining an armament altogether too large for its population and economic resources. Yet an editorial writer in the "Heiji Zasshi" (Journal of Military Affairs, Tokyo) pleads that the truth is exactly the contrary, and he tries to verify this statement with figures and statistics. According to this writer the proportion of Japan's Army to her population is much smaller than obtains in the European countries generally recognized as Great Powers.

With the solitary exception of the United States, Japan has indeed the smallest standing Army as compared with her population. Her standing Army at present numbers 230,000 officers and men. As her population is estimated at 51,000,000 there are 4.51 soldiers to every thousand of population. The United States has only 1.80 soldiers to every 1,000 population. In England the ratio is 8.44 1,000; Germany 11.23 to 1,000; in Russia 11.83 to 1,000; in France 15.13 to 1,000.

## An Interesting Comparison.

Moreover, adds this writer: "The annual sum which Japan expends for her Army is not large in comparison with that expended by other Powers. The appropriation for the Japanese Army amounts to 17.0 per cent. of the entire ordinary expenditure of the Empire, whereas Germany devotes to her army 28 per cent. of her ordinary expenditure, and France and Russia 18 per cent. The United States devotes to the same purpose 15.4 per cent. of her total ordinary expenditure, and England 15.9 per cent., both of which are smaller than the percentage obtaining in Japan. If we take naval expenditure into consideration the above order is changed as shown in the following table:

Country.	Per cent. of total expenditure.
Japan .....	27.0
England .....	38.5
United States .....	32.0
Germany .....	37.0
France .....	28.0
Russia .....	21.0

"The burden of taxes, too, which Japan's armament puts on the shoulders of her people is much lighter than that borne by other nations. Thus the Army and Navy of Japan entail a taxation of \$1.08 per capita, whereas this per-capita burden is \$6.43 in England, \$3.07 in the United States, \$3.13 in Germany, \$5.03 in France, and \$2.03 in Russia."

## Can Face an Increase.

But the weight or lightness of taxation cannot always be judged merely by considering the per-capita amount of it, and it is necessary to study Japan's national wealth in comparison with her military expenditure. On this point the writer informs us: "It is true that the per-capita amount of wealth in our country is much smaller than that in other countries, as shown in this table:

Country.	Per-capita amount of wealth.
England .....	\$1,400
United States .....	1,525
Germany .....	700
France .....	1,080
Japan .....	300
Russia .....	280

"But when the national wealth of the Powers is compared with the sums which they expend for their respective armaments, the above order is reversed. Thus Russia expends for her Army and Navy, 0.073 per cent. of her national wealth, Germany 0.055 per cent., France 0.047 per cent., England 0.043 per cent., Japan 0.036 per cent., and the States 0.02 per cent."

Upon the strength of these statistics the editor contends that "should circumstances develop calling for the increase of Japan's Army and Navy, the country will be well able to meet such needs without entailing any pernicious effect upon its economic and financial conditions."

## THE P. &amp; O. COMPANY.

Seventy-first General Meeting.

The seventy-first ordinary general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on December 21st, at the offices, Leadenhall Street, E.C. Sir Thomas Sutherland, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (chairman of the company), presided.

## The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman said the year had been an extremely anxious one in many ways, but the result was fairly satisfactory. They paid the same dividend and bonus as for a considerable number of years; they carried to depreciation reserve £559,542 and they carried forward £67,615. Passenger traffic receipts amounted to £1,294,421, an increase of £47,000. It was the largest amount ever earned under this head. Some benefit had been derived from the Coronation, the company having carried to and from this country some of the Indian Princes who attended the ceremony. The freight account amounted to £1,721,939, which was a few thousand pounds short of the previous year. The purchase of the Blue Anchor Line had turned out most favourably. In that line only one class of passengers was carried, via the Cape to Australia. The last vessel dispatched in that service took over 1,000 emigrant passengers. Emigration to Australia had suddenly increased, and was now very pressing, and the number which in all probability would go from this country to Australia during the current year would be about 90,000, or four times as many as many as three years ago. The Australian Commonwealth had not, however, made up its mind to pay very liberally for the accommodation required. The rate for assisted passengers was £12, of which the shipowner received £11 8s. net, and it would puzzle the shareholders to know how the shipowner could give by such a receipt in respect of a journey of 12,000 miles.

## Expenditure.

The expenditure had been £29,000 less than in the previous year, owing to the smaller mileage. The general tendency was for expenses to rise rapidly. In the last three years the navigation expenditure alone had risen by £219,000, more than one-half of which was due to coal, in connection with both higher prices and the speed and size of the newer mail steamers. They were likely to have higher prices for coal in the coming year. They burned Australian, Japanese, Indian, and even Chinese coal for the sake of cheapness; but they required 600,000 tons of English coal also, for which higher prices would have to be paid. They had some small stocks which stood at a low figure and some fairly cheap contracts, and therefore they would not be altogether at the mercy of the advanced and advancing prices. A great compliment had been paid to the company by the selection of the s.s. "Medina" to convey their Majesties to India—a compliment to which the company was fairly entitled. No ship had ever left these shores after so great an amount of preparation. He wished they could express the same gratification regarding the s.s. "Malaja," which had been sent out in connection with the Durbar; but they had suffered some disappointment, although a fair number of passengers travelled by the vessel. The demands made by the Indian Administration for accommodation at Delhi had closed the door in the face of the public from this country and America, the proposed change of the authorities being, in the first instance, £15 per day per person, who must guarantee a stay of at least fortnight. When the terms were altered, enthusiasm regarding the Durbar had been absolutely quenched, and the announcement of an autumn session put an end to the company's expectation that a handsome return would be made on the voyage.

## The Strikes.

By the strikes they had fourteen steamers held up and three others

were dispatched in ballast. The immediate loss in August was £26,000, and if every mechanic and labourer in connection with the strike had obtained an advance in wages, it was obvious that shipowners must look forward to a rise in expenditure of no mean order. He would draw even more particular attention to the fact that this strike represented a new departure. For the first time labour had combined in a sort of federation, and at one moment there were 30,000 men idle in the Port of London. The shipowners were perfectly helpless, and the Shipping Federation did not even appear on the scene in London until the strike was virtually over. The aim and purpose of the labour leaders were to form a sort of confederation and obtain power to paralyse the business of the country, unless their demands were immediately complied with—an attitude depending upon intimidation on one side and fear on the other. He did not know whether combinations of that kind came within the law of conspiracy; but if such disturbances ever again occurred it would be a grave question for the Government to know how to maintain law and order. (Hear, hear.) The company had a fleet of over 400,000 tons standing in the books at a net sum of between £2 and £4 per ton—(hear, hear)—all the vessels being in the best possible order and of the highest quality. When he first addressed the shareholders of the company, their overland trade had been annihilated by the opening of the Suez Canal. They had 120,000 tons of ships all unfit for the Suez Canal trade, and standing in the books at £23,000,000, for they had no reserve in the ordinary sense of the word. The dividends were reduced until they became almost invisible, and would have ceased if in the accounts proper amounts had been charged for depreciation. The company was in a most impecunious condition, unable to obtain any considerable advances from bankers except by promising to make a call upon the shareholders within a short space of time. There were petitions from Liverpool and London to the Government to prevent the company from running mail steamers through the Suez Canal; there was, in fact, a conspiracy to unseat the board and wreck the company. Now they had four times as great a tonnage as at that time, with an extremely moderate capital. They performed an arduous mail contract with little more than half the subsidy then obtained. Their regular dividends were not to be despised, and their resources were such that they never borrowed from bankers, but were ready to lend to them. (Laughter.) This very different state of things justified and applauded the policy carried out for many years past, and if they estimated the future by the past, they might feel confident that the company would be as successful in the distant future as for many years past.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and dividends declared for the half-year to September 30 of 24 per cent. on the preferred stock and 6 per cent. with a bonus of 8 per cent. on the deferred stock, payable on the 15th inst.

E. C. Wills, M.L.Mech., E.A.M.N.A., Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Tugs.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR, Hongkong, 14th May 1911. [3]



## SMOKING TOBACCOS

Large Selection of Leading Brands in Stock.

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TELEPHONE 686.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirit bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, December 7th 1911. [21]

VON RIEGEN'S PATENT  
FIRE BRIDGE BARS.

COST OF INSTALLATION QUICKLY ABSORBED BY  
ECONOMY IN FUEL  
EFFECTED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION AND PARTICULARS  
APPLY TO  
THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL  
AGENCY, LD.,

SOLE AGENTS.

OR TO  
OH. WITZKE, SUB-AGENT.

Hongkong, December 7th, 1911. [17]

AN AUTUMN WEEK-END  
IN SIBERIA.And Some Random Pen Pictures  
in Irkutsk.

Lifting the window-blind of the sleeping compartment, I peered out into the ebony night from the Trans-Siberian express. Sometimes the darkness hung heavier, and then I knew we were cutting through the forest, with its straight pine trees packed tight as matches; then, to the straining eyes came a suggestion of black velvet as we rumbled over thirty miles an hour along the banks of the Angara; and now we shot past a little trembling hole in the great black curtain of the night, and I knew that the watchman was keeping the light burning in his primitive hut by this lonely track of steel that links West and East.

My travelling companions slept well, each in his snug coupe. The Russian officer was in his dreams living again the battles of distant Manchuria; the German engineer snored grossly, and the oily-faced Greek was as quiet as most of us wished he would be when awake. I climbed down to dress, for dawn was now threatening to creep up, and, without design, I disturbed the German. He sat up with a start, felt under the pillow for his wallet, and having made sure that his English banknotes and his passport were safe, glanced at me, then through the window, and finally asked if I knew our whereabouts.

(Continued on Page 8.)

E. C. Wills, M.L.Mech., E.A.M.N.A., Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Tugs.

MISS EILEEN M. RILEY  
THE POPULAR COMEDienne,  
7.15 PICTURE ONLY 7.15  
Lesses & Manager  
R. H. STEPHENSON,  
Hongkong, 2nd Jan., 1912. [31]

## MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM CO.

One penny a pint!

HONGKONG FOOTBALL  
CHALLENGE SHIELD.

ENTRIES for the above competition will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, 8th January. Entrants for \$5 each team should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, J. O. Roberts, c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

A Meeting will be held the same evening at 5.30 in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS to arrange dates, etc. Each team entered is invited to send a representative to the Meeting.

A. HAMILTON,  
Hon. Secretary.c/o Education Department.  
Hongkong, 30th Dec, 1911. [68]

ASAHI  
BEER  
SAPPORO  
BEER

TO BE OBTAINED  
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [70]

## FOR SALE.

Offers will be received by the Management for the purchase as a going concern, of the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong, Nov. 16, 1911.

G. FALCONER & Co., Ltd.,  
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.  
LARGE SELECTION ENGLISH SILVERWARE

COMPRISING PRESENTATION

PLATE, BOWLS, RACE CUPS, etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

INSPECTION INVITED

A choice selection of Xmas Goods have arrived. [10]

PLEASE NOTE  
THAT

To meet the requirements of the Public in general, especially Sportmen and Excursionists, we have placed on the market our small Pocket Flasks with Patent Aluminium Cup attached filled with our well known brands of Whiskies and Brandy at the following exceptionally low prices:—

Liqueur Cognac Brandy 20 yrs. old. per flask of 50  
Whisky G. P. do. do. of 60  
Whisky Club Liqueur do. do. of 60

## GANDE PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG

Tel. No. 135.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1912. [14]



## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

## ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## "EMPEROR" LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong and from St. John, N.B.

"E. of India" .....	Satur. Jan. 27	"E. of Ireland" .....	Fri. Feb. 23
"E. of Japan" .....	Feb. 24	"E. of Ireland" .....	Mar. 22
"Montezuma" .....	Mar. 23	"E. of Ireland" .....	Apr. 19

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,  
Corner Jeddah Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Floor).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

SHANGHAI .....	TINGSANG	Friday, 5th Jan., D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA .....	LAISANG	Saturday, 6th Jan., Noon.
MANILA .....	WINGSANG	Saturday, 6th Jan., 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI .....	HANGSANG	Tuesday, 9th Jan., D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI .....	NAMSANG	Friday, 19th Jan., Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fongsang" leave about every 5 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Cebu, Tientsin & Towanwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitai, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uman, Jowollon & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1912.

## THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Tons D W	On or about
"RYGJA" .....	—	—	—
"SUVERIO" .....	—	—	January 9th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

## THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780, Hongkong, 14th December, 1911.

## NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

## TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Boira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIC" .....	3,000 tons	To be despatched end Dec.
S.S. "KATANGA" .....	5,000	To follow and regularly thereafter.

For rates of Freight or Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1911.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

## "NYANZA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON,

MALTA, PORT SAID,

SUZEE and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd Jan. 1912.

## To Let

Office King's Building.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 14th Dec. 1911.

## OFFICES TO LET.

First class, central accommodation, light and airy, on First, Second, or Third Floor, in new building being erected for MESSRS. WHITE AWAY LAIDLAW &amp; CO., LTD.

Entrance from Des Voeux Road. Electric Lift to all floors. Electric light throughout. The plan can be seen and all particulars obtained at the Office of MESSRS. PALMER &amp; TURNER, Alexandra Buildings 3rd Floor.

Hongkong, 3rd Dec. 1911.

## TO LET.

CORNER FLAT in David Buildings, Nathan Road, Kowloon, fitted with Telephone.

Apply to PERCY SMITH, 88TH &amp; FLEMING.

Accountants and Auditor, 5 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd Jan. 1912.

## Shipping—Steamers

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destinations Steamers Sal. Dates

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, Peking, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	LYO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda	T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan., at Daylight.
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, Kobe, YOKOHAMA, OHT, & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. T. Iizawa	T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 30th Jan., at Noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler	T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino	T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 16th Feb., at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sakino	T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan., at Noon.
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Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only.

## NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN KOBE and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta calling at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Bangkok.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong is:

"HIROSHIMA MARU" ...Tons 4,000...Capt. Hirase...Dec. 30th.

## 1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

## FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
TANGO MARU	8,000	K. Kawan	Feb. 14th.
KAMO MARU	9,000	F. L. Sommer	Feb. 24th.
AKI MARU	7,000	K. Homma	Mar. 13th.
MISHIMA MARU	9,000	A. C. Moses	Mar. 27th.
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th.
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th.
HIYAGI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYASAKI MARU	9,000	T. Murai	May 22nd.

## FOR SEATTLE.

INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tominga	Feb. 27th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	K. Noda	Mar. 26th.
SANUKI MARU	7,000	—	April 9th.
AWA MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 23rd.
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tominga	May 21st.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

HAIPHONG (HOIHOW for Mails only).....	"SINGAN".....	5th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"ANHUI".....	6th " M'night.
SWATOW, AMOY and SHANGHAI.....	"KANCHOW".....	7th " D'light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO, TSINGTAI, WEIHAWEI & CHEFOO.....	"KAIFONG".....	9th " 4 P.M.
	"KIUKIANG".....	9th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"CHENAN".....	11th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"LINAN".....	18th " M'night.
DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.		

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo looked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin screw Steamers "Tian" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kailang" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Ohsan, Linan, Ohsan), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves (turns) Pier at 10 o'clock every Sunday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 18, Hongkong 4th January, 1912.

## Shipping—Steamers

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft "HANSA."

## EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. Ambria .....	For Havre, Rotterdam & Ant. S.S. "Brasilia" .....
19th Jan.	7th Jan.
Goldale .....	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: S.S. "Dortmund" .....
29th Jan.	13th Jan.
Suevia .....	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Segovia" .....
15th Feb.	23rd Jan.
Belgravia .....	For Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Silesia" .....
26th Feb.	2nd Feb.
Sachsen .....	For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. "Saabla" .....
8th Mar.	3rd Feb.
C. Ferd. Loise .....	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Saxonia" .....
30th Mar.	16th Feb.

For Further Particulars, apply to Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1912.



## HONGKONG PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO .....	4000	M. O. Smith	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	WEDNESDAY, 10th Jan., 4 P.M.
RUBI .....	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	SATURDAY, 20th Jan., 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1912.

## A. R. MARTY.

## HONGKONG-HOIHOW-HAIPHONG-PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118, Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

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A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Voeux Road.

## LOG BOOK.

Formosa and North China.

The "Asahi" states that Formosan sugar is exported to North China to the amount of 30,000 bags a year, while a considerable quantity of bean-cake is imported into Formosa from North China. In view of this fact, the Formosan Government proposes to open a subsidised steamship service between Tientsin, Keelung, Foochow, Shanghai, Dairen and Tientsin, and that an estimate for such a subsidy has been included in the Budget for next year. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is at present running a weekly service of steamers between Formosa and Shanghai via Foochow, with an annual subsidy of over YUO,000. This service is now to be extended to Tientsin by the placing of another steamer on the run. Each vessel will sail from the termini fortnightly.

## Novely in Yachts.

A special ocean-yacht for cruising only has been built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. This twin-screw steamer, called the Arcadian, is to be devoted entirely to luxurious passenger accommodation. No cargo hatches will interfere with the promenade deck, over 50ft. in length, which runs uninterruptedly from stem to stern, a feature impossible in an ordinary liner. All the public rooms are on this deck, and, therefore, most accessible. All the bed rooms have separate bedrooms instead of the usual berths. There are also a tiled swimming bath, 35ft. long, with dressing rooms attached and a covered gymnasium. The galleried dining saloon occupies the whole height of two decks, and is furnished with a triple row of lofty windows, a new departure in marine construction. The Arcadian was to leave Southampton on January 3 for the tourist service to the West Indies, and between New York and Bermuda. During next summer she will make a series of cruises from the British Isles to the Norwegian Fjords, North Cape, and Northern capitals of Europe.

## Panama Canal.

The scheme for lighting the Panama Canal has been prepared and adopted. It contemplates the use of range lights for establishing the direction on the longer tangents and of sidelights spaced about a mile apart to mark each side of the channel. A light and fog signal is to be on the west breakwater in Limon Bay, and gas and gun buoys will be placed to mark the channel to the Point Hope dry dock. Three types of lighted beacons will be used, built of reinforced concrete. The project contemplates the construction of thirty-four tower beacons, fifty-seven gas buoys, seventy-six spar buoys and seven nun buoys. Heliconic targets for marking the ranges where lights are not used for fixing the location of the gas buoys will also be erected. The sailing lines marked by the range lights, except at the entrances to the canal, will be so placed that all ships will follow a course 125 feet to their starboard of the axis of the canal; thus two passing ships, if on their ranges, will have the centre line 250 feet apart.

When the herring season is at its height about 5,000 miles of net are set nightly in the North Sea.

An asbestos mine near Lowell, Mass., gives promise of producing 100 tons per day.

The bulk of the money for building St. Paul's Cathedral was obtained from a public subscription on all eight brought in the Port of London.







